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AGRICULTURAL.

A NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE AND FEEDING STOCK.

BY GEO. ADAMS.

(Concluded.)

There is still another way by which the *keep* is often much injured; and that is, by the cows running about when they are bulling, and treading it so much as to occasion considerable waste. And besides the breaking of hedges by the bull, which frequently happens where there is a feeding stock of cows, accidents often befal the cows in a thriving state causing them prematurely to slip their calves, to the great loss of the proprietor. Now upon my new plan, all these inconveniences are avoided, and to a certainty much more stock will be fed than in the usual method.

I have given a plan and dimensions for housing, both for beast and sheep; which will be found the best method of saving the manure and enabling the farmer to spread it upon the land that most needs it. How often is it seen in the spring, that a good piece of grass is so wet that the stock cannot be turned into it without considerable loss, and at the same time starving for want of proper *keep*. Now a single trial is sufficient to prove, that the produce of one acre of land given in the manner I have described, will keep three times more stock than if the stock were turned into the pasture. It must be clear, then, that the better the crop, the greater is the waste in the usual way of feeding cattle; and that it is in vain getting a good crop if a farmer do not make the best use of it.

The method I here point out will be of general utility, being suitable to every county and every climate. The grand object is to shelter the stock from the inclemency of the seasons. Let any man notice how any kind of stock will endeavor to get shelter during a storm, and to find a shade from the sultry heat; and he will at once be convinced that it is congenial to their nature to screen themselves from the extremes both of heat and cold: that swampy and wet lands, or keen gravelly or rye land soils are equally injurious to them.

There are doubtless, many farmers, who neither understand the most suitable method of cultivating their lands, nor how to make the best use of the crops they produce. It is, therefore, my present intention, to point out how considerably more produce from the earth may be raised by my New System of Agriculture, than by any former method of tillage. It will only be necessary to state the proper method of cultivating a single acre of land, as the principle will of course apply to any number of acres which a farmer may choose to till upon my plan.

By pursuing the following directions, a single acre of land will produce a crop sufficient to feed in one year 24 beasts or 240 sheep.

DIRECTIONS.—In September, or sooner, let your land be well manured, and properly ploughed so as to raise a good deal of fine mould; then plant one third of an acre of the land with the large sort of early cabbage plant, viz. the late York, or Sugar-loaf; one third more in February or March with the same sort of cabbage plants; and the remaining third of the acre in February or March with the Ox, or Drumheaded cabbage plant. If the land be good, I would recommend that the plants should be set in rows three feet wide and two feet between each plant, that is, three plants in every square yard. Upon this plan, an acre of ground will require 14,520 plants, reckoning five score to the hundred; but if the land be poor, it will be advisable to set the plants thicker proportionably, according to the grower's judgment of the quality of his land. By the beginning of June, the first crop of cabbages will be in perfection.—Then put either six beasts or sixty sheep, in the manner here directed, according to the plan of the moveable houses herein annexed, either for cattle or sheep. Let the cabbages and leaves be carefully cut off, leaving the cabbage stalks cut across at the top to grow again. The cabbages upon good land may be expected to average 15 lb. apiece, which will be upon the acre 217,800 lb. or 108 ton, 18 cwt. at five score to the cwt. Allow to each beast or ten sheep, 13 1-4 cabbages and 1 1-4 lb. over, or 200 lb. every day and night, which will be 1200 lb. a day and night for six beasts or sixty sheep; in eighty-four days or twelve weeks these will be fat. Then put up six other beasts or sixty more sheep, which will fatten in the same time and manner, viz. at the end of the half year. Eighty cabbages will have been consumed daily, amounting to 14,520 cabbages, just the number planted upon the acre; which, taken at 15 lb. apiece, amounts to 108 ton 18 cwt. at five score to the cwt. so that the feed of twelve beasts or 120 sheep stands as under:

Days.		Weeks.	Cabbages.		lb.		T. C. lb.
For 84	or	12	6718	at	15	apiece.	50 8 0
— 84	or	12	6718	at	15	——	50 8 0
— 13 1-2	or	2	1084	at	15	——	8 2 0
181 1-2		26	14520		45		108 18 0

As soon as you begin to clear off a few rows of cabbages after the 1st of June, spread the dung and urine carefully over the ground, leaving all the cabbage stalks, which will soon sprout again; then with a small caff or hoe, kibble the ground regularly over so as to cover the manure, and sow turnip seed amongst your cabbage stalks as you clear off the cabbages, and continue to do so till you have gone all over the ground the first time. About the 1st of November you will have another crop of *keep*, as good as the first; and then as you clear off all the cabbage sprouts and turnips, you must again properly apply your manure all over the land as before; which is now either to be ploughed or dug, and planted as at first. Thus you will have a regular succession of good *keep*; and if the winter's produce be what may be expected from good management, the same acre of land will feed in one year 24 beasts, or 240 sheep. This, like all other crops, will of course vary with the seasons; but if the weight here mentioned be produced, the number of cattle above stated will hardly get through it. In case of a failure in the winter, a little hay or corn may be given to supply the deficiency.

I shall conclude my remarks with giving an estimate of the respective expenses attendant on the cultivation of the land, and the erection of suitable buildings: I shall also give a calculation, known to few, of the weekly increase of a beast or sheep, from a certain quantity of nutritious food. As I have reason to believe that this is the first calculation of the kind ever offered to the public, I trust it will not be unworthy of general attention.

I would recommend the houses built for the cattle to be 10 feet long and 5 feet high, with a large trough or manger to hold both meat and water, which are to be given occasionally at two folding doors made for that purpose to open in the front. The bottom to be not very closely laid, in which some holes are to be bored for the urine to run through from under the beast. A fall from the fore to the hind part, of about three inches, may be made by putting in the sloats at the fore part near the top of the sills, and near the bottom at the hind part. The houses are to run upon four cast iron wheels, with iron axletrees. The wheels should be eighteen inches high and two inches wide in the strake; and each house is to stand upon a cast iron railway of about half an inch thick, two and a half inches wide, turning up half an inch on each side. By having two spare cast iron railways, each about six feet long, the houses may easily be removed from place to place by alternately laying down one railway and taking up another.

The sheep houses, when the land is wet, and it is necessary to keep them on lands or ridges, should be made five feet by five feet in the clear; three feet high in front, and two and a half feet high at the back part. They are to be covered with feather-edged boards, by which means there will be a sufficient fall on the roof to shoot off the wet. Any common timber will do for the sills, sloats, uprights, and wall plates, but the top and bottom should be good; the latter being made convenient for carrying off the urine, that the sheep may lie dry. All the sides and cratch may be made with small round sticks. The cratch is to be made in the door at front; and from the framework of the doors some boards to outspeech as they go upwards. A light falling door is to be made at the top for putting in the meat. This machine, which will hold four sheep, is also to run upon iron wheels and railways. But for lands that are drier and commonly worked level I would recommend the sheep houses to be made five feet; the roof to fall with folding doors, and to have a cratch, &c. &c. as the other sort. A machine of this size will hold twelve sheep, and may easily

be removed from one place to another. I have made another house, quite close at the bottom, so as to fall six inches at the hind part, with a trough behind to catch all the dung and urine, which are to be mixed and put upon the land in a liquid state: this is best calculated for ewe sheep. Every person upon trial will soon find the good effects of manure thus properly applied. I am convinced, that in many instances land is improved by bearing crops, and will be enriched by this method, always producing fresh and regular *keep* for the stock.

As ten small sheep will eat as much meat as one beast of a small size, so ten large sheep will consume as much as one large beast, and will gain proportionably nearly the same in weight, with equal quantities of food.

There is a regular proportion between a given number of beasts and sheep, let the price of the markets be as it may, as will be seen by the following statement:

1 cow, at 5 score per quarter, the whole weighing 20 score, or 400 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, which at 10 lb. per quarter, will weigh 20 score, or 400 lb.
1 cow, 7 score 10 lb. per quarter will be 600 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, at 15 lb. per quarter, weighing in the whole 600 lb.
1 beast, 10 score per quarter, will be 800 lb.	equal to	10 sheep, at 20 lb. per quarter, or 800 lb.
So if 1 fresh cow, 5 score per quarter, cost £10.		10 sheep, at 10 lb. per quarter, will cost £10.
Or if 1 cow, 7 score 10 lb. per quarter cost £15; or 1 beast 10 score per quarter, cost £20.		10 sheep, at 15 lb. per quarter, will cost £15. and 10 sheep, at 20 lb. per quarter, will cost £20.

The proportion of sheep to the number of beasts which any land properly managed will fatten is as ten to one; that is, for every single beast, ten sheep; or for ten beasts, one hundred sheep, and so on.

According to my calculations, one acre of land properly managed, will feed 24 beasts or 240 sheep, in one year. Now supposing we allow for each beast or ten sheep 200 lb. of good wholesome nutritious food in a day and night; and that each beast or ten sheep get only four pounds in weight in that time; this will be an increase of 28 lb. a week, or 16 score 16 lb. in 84 days or 12 weeks, the time I allow for feeding. Allowing, then, an average profit of sixpence per lb. each beast or ten sheep will produce a clear profit of £8. 8*s*. Total profit of 24 beasts or 240 sheep will be £201 12*s*.

The expense of cultivating an acre of land will be as follows:

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Rent of one acre of land,	2	5	0
Tithe of ditto,	0	15	0
Ploughing and kibbling,	2	0	0
Taxes,	0	10	0
Plants, turnip seed, and planting,	10	10	0
Labour and looking after the stock,	10	10	0
Allowance for lime,	2	0	0
Allowance for the houses, which may cost £10, but which will last five years; yearly average, therefore,	2	0	0
Interest for use of buildings,	0	10	0
For hay, in case of bad weather in the winter to prevent getting in the usual feed,	6	0	0
	37	0	0
From the profits of one acre of land,	201	12	0
Deduct total expenses as above,	37	0	0
Leaves a possible gain of	164	12	0

As I have made a moderate calculation of profit, and a very handsome allowance for rent and other expenses, every unprejudiced reader must be convinced of the advantages of this New System of Agriculture. Not that I mean to say that every acre of land will produce the same weight of *keep;* for it is readily admitted that there is a very great difference in the fertility of soils; but I will affirm that much depends upon management, and that the System now proposed will be found upon trial vastly superior to any other ever yet acted upon. Even this plan is, doubtless, capable of improvement, and it will give me great satisfaction hereafter to see it improved by any gentleman who may pay due attention to it.

It will be a great consolation to me, if by this information I have been in any measure able to serve my country; but I naturally hope, nevertheless, to receive some remuneration for the great anxiety, trouble, and expense to which I have been subjected by actual experiments to reduce my theory to practice. I am persuaded that my plan will not only produce greater crops than any other System, but also with greater certainty render different kinds of lands more fertile than any other method of cultivation.

For this discovery, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his letters patent; which patent was attended with very considerable expense. I will give every encouragement to all well-disposed persons who wish to raise plenty to supply the wants of their fellow creatures, by means of the portable houses, for which I have obtained the patent.

If stalls be fixed at any part of an acre of land, the expense of carrying the *keep* and properly disposing of the manure made by the stock, will at a moderate calculation amount to £15 per acre per annum, besides the injury done to the land thereby in a wet season. I will therefore permit any person to work any number of portable beast houses, upon the following terms, viz: for every such house not holding more than one beast at a time, 10*s*. per annum; and for every portable sheep cot not holding more than five sheep at a time, 5*s*. per annum; and for every such cot holding not more than ten sheep at a time, 10*s*. per annum, and so in proportion for any greater number of sheep each cot may contain. And I hereby give notice that all such portable houses shall have fixed upon them, a plate with the following inscription, "*Adam's patent portable beast houses and sheep cots*," which shall be signed only by the patentee. An agent will immediately be appointed in every county town, to grant the proper certificates (signed only by the patentee) to any person requiring and paying for the same; and likewise to sell the proper plates to be affixed to each house or cot, specifying the number of beasts or sheep allowed by the patentee's certificate.

Any person who shall attempt to feed stock in portable houses, without my plate affixed, and without first taking out my certificate, will have an action commenced against him; as I am authorized, by His Majesty's warrant, to have the exclusive right of this improved method of feeding stock, which is my own invention.

PEAT EARTH AND PEAT ASHES,

Important sources of fertility to the Farmer.

Peat earth and swamp muck from our marshes and swamps, are composed principally of decayed vegetable matters, washed in from higher grounds, or the remains of aquatic plants, which have grown and decomposed on the spot. They almost invariably constitute a valuable manure for uplands, and may be rendered fertile in their place of deposite—when brought into a soluble state by fermentation, or reduced to ashes by fire. These deposites of vegetable matter are often the accumulation of centuries, and have been preserved from ordinary decay, by the presence of too much water, and too little heat and air, until they have become so antiseptic in their quality, as to resist putrefaction in many cases, even when laid dry, until they are brought in contact with fermenting substances, or changed in their nature by the action of fire. These agents it is the province and interest of the farmer to apply. And to instruct him in the mode of employing these great auxiliaries of fertility, is the object of this article, and of other articles which we design to give in our future numbers.

The first step in this process, is to drain well the ground where this earth is deposited, or has accumulated; or, if this is impracticable, to remove the earth to dry ground.

The second step is, if the change is to be effected by fermentation, to mix with other substances which will readily ferment, or induce fermentation remotely. This may be done by top-dressing, or by composts. The latter is employed when the object is to enrich up-land, and the former when the intention is to render the drained marsh or swamp fertile. The best compost is made of one part unfermented manure, and three parts of swamp earth, placed in alternate strata, to the height of four to six feet. When the temperature of the centre of the mass has reached 80 or 90 degrees, which may be ascertained by a stick shoved in, and left to acquire the temperature of the pile, fermentation has sufficiently progressed, and the whole may be mixed and applied to the soil with certain advantage.

Composts may in like manner, by made with lime, green vegetable matter and ashes, and the fermentation accelerated by urine, soap-suds, sea-water, kitchen-wash, &c.

Fermentation may be induced by carting the earth to the cattle yards, and spreading it to the depth of eight inches or less, to become incorporated, by the tread of cattle, with their dung, urine, and the liquids of the yard. And it may be induced remotely, by spreading the swamp earth immediately upon the up-land, especially if sandy and dry, where it becomes mixed with the vegetable matters of the soil, and with them undergoes the desired change.

To induce fertility in a peaty soil, after it has been laid dry, a good dressing of long manure, or of lime, are effectual; and often a mixture of three or four inches of sand with the upper stratum, has proved highly efficacious. Paring and

burning is another sure means of inducing fertility. In this operation, some inches of the surface, so deep at least as to embrace the roots of our aquatic and other growing plants, is pared off, dried and burnt, and the ashes spread and mixed with the soil.

These operations may be carried on at any season when the ground is not frozen, and when the teams and hands on the farm find leisure. There are but few farms, and fewer districts, that do not abound in this element of fertility.

Peat ashes constitute an article of commerce in Europe, and vast quantities are transported from Holland to Belgium and Flanders, to fertilize those highly cultivated districts. These ashes cost about $13 per ton. A bushel of the best sort which are black and heavy, weigh about forty pounds, and the ton containing fifty-six bushels, the cost of manuring with them, at the rate of nineteen bushels the acre, would be about $4.50. These ashes, according to the analysis of Professor Brande, contain, in 100 parts,

Of silicious earth,	32 parts.
Sulphate and muriate of soda,	6 "
Sulphate of lime,	12 "
Carbonate of lime,	40 "
Oxide of iron,	3 "
Impurities and loss,	7 "

The mode of their application in Flanders, is as follows: They are spread upon young clover, in the spring, in calm and hazy weather, at the rate of eighteen or twenty bushels the acre. They are also laid on pastures and on wheat in March or April; on oats and beans in the beginning of May, and on rye in October and November. Their chief employment is, however, for green crops; it having been found, on comparative trials in Flanders, that top-dressed clovers, where the ashes were used, were much earlier, heavier, and superior in every respect, to those which had undergone a top-dressing of horse and cow dung. One of the best evidences of their utility, is the fact, that the clover crop never fails when they are applied. Besides improving the crop, they are also useful in preventing the injuries arising from insects, and when applied to pasture they are highly serviceable in the destruction of moss. To numerous individual declarations of their beneficial effects, Sir John Sinclair, to whom we are indebted for this part of our statement, adds the public declaration of eighty-three practical Flemish farmers, to the effect, that "they know by experience, that when clover is not manured with Dutch ashes, at the rate of nineteen bushels per acre, the following crop is very bad, notwithstanding any culture that may be given to the soil; whereas, they always have an excellent crop of wheat, after clover, and, doubtless in proportion to the quantity of manure then used." The farmers who signed this declaration, in most cases, carted the ashes forty and fifty miles by land, after they had been transported by water from Holland. See Sir John Sinclair's account of the agriculture of the Netherlands; also, Radcliff's Flanders.

But the use of peat ashes is not confined to the Netherlands. They are extensively used in Britain, and are produced in large quantities from what is termed the Newbury peat. We find in British Husbandry, the following description of the mode of burning the peat, and statement of the application and utility of the ashes:

"The peat is cut with a peculiar kind of spade, into long pieces, about three and a half inches broad every way, after which it is conveyed from the spot where it is dug, in wheel-barrows, to a short distance, where it is spread upon the ground in regular rows, until it be dried by the sun and wind. It is thus cut down until the gravelly bottom is reached, if it can be sufficiently drained; but although persons are employed to pump the water, that cannot always be completely effected.

"After having laid thus to dry about a week the pieces are turned, and this being three or four times repeated, a small round heap is made in the middle of the place where the peat is spread, and in the centre, some very dry peat is put, which being lighted, the fire communicates slowly to the rest of the parcel. When it is completely lighted, an additional quantity is put upon the heap, and this is continued till the whole is consumed, which generally occupies one or two weeks, and sometimes still longer, as quick burning is not approved of, and rain seldom penetrates deep enough to extinguish the fire. The heaps are commonly of a circular form, and rather flat at top; at first, very small, but gradually increasing, until they sometimes become two or three yards deep, and six or seven yards in diameter. According as the peat is more or less dry, or contains more or less essential oil, or, as it is termed, more or less fat—according as the weather is favorable or otherwise, and in proportion as the heaps are more or less large, just so much a shorter or longer time will it take to consume. A fire regularly kept up, but burning by slow degrees, will retain more of the vegetable alkali in it than a more quick one; and in proportion to the heat of the fire, the same quantity of peat will produce more or less ashes: Thus it has been stated by Mr Malcolm, that in the parish of Frimby, in Surrey, three loads of dried peat, which is about the size of the usual heap, will yield from 6 to 7000 bushels, [of peat] which have been sometimes known to yield 2400 bushels of good ashes; though the peat is generally so reduced in measure by combustion, that the ashes seldom yield one-fourth of its original bulk. The ashes being riddled, are then conveyed away in covered carts, and put under sheds to keep them from the wet until they are wanted for the land; for, if kept under cover and dry, they are infinitely more strong and active than those which have been made some time, and have been exposed to the weather; the fresher they are, when used, the better. The usual time of applying them is in March and April, in the proportion of 12 to 15 bushels per acre, according to soil and crop, as too large a quantity would be injurious, though on meadow land, twenty bushels are often laid with advantage; and when not used as top-dressings, they are commonly spread at the same time the seed is sown, though for grass, many people prefer the autumn. For corn crops, however, they are not in much estimation; but on turnips, they are said to assist in checking the fly, and they are supposed to increase clover nearly a ton of hay the acre, beyond what it would have yielded without them. Their effect, however, is not calculated to last more than a couple of years, but they are of such benefit to that crop, and to the succeeding wheat, that when a tenant quits a farm, on which ashes have been laid the preceding year, it is usually customary to allow him one-half the expense." These ashes are sold at Newbury at about seven pence (a New York shilling) the bushel. They are found to contain from one-fourth to one-third part of gypsum, and sometimes even a larger portion. The other constituent parts are a little iron and common salt, with various proportions of clay, sand and lime.

Our attention has been turned to peat earth and peat ashes, at this time, particularly, by a late visit to Staten Island, where we saw their utility as fertilizers of the soil, favorably developed in the practise of a gentleman, once distinguished in the business of the law, and now no less distinguished for his enlightened and systematic practise in the business of agriculture. He showed us the beds of several ponds or marshes, which he had drained, containing vast deposites of peaty earth, large quantities of which he was converting into manure, by some of the processes we have detailed, and also about 5000 bushels of ashes which he had made recently, by burning peat. His mode of obtaining the latter was as follows: He drained off the water to about three feet below the surface, and when the latter had become sufficiently firm, he went on with a six ox team, and turned ten or a dozen prairie furrows upon the outer edge of the deposite. As soon as the turf had dried sufficiently in the summer sun, he proceeded to construct the centres for his intended pits, by setting up a few sticks of wood and dry brush, at small intervals, around the border, like the centre of a coal-pit. Around these he piled his dryest turf, and having fired the interior, fresh turf was added, as circumstances seemed to warrant, till the pile became quite large. In this way, with comparatively little labor, he had obtained his 5000 bushels of ashes, which were principally intended as a top-dressing for his grass lands. So abundant did the gentleman consider his resources of fertility—in his peat earth and peat ashes—his sea weed and his fish—in the dung of his animals, from his oxen to his poultry—and in the litter and wash of his yards and kitchen—that he calculates confidently, and we believe on safe grounds, that he would be able to manure 160 acres of land annually.

These hints cannot but be acceptable to farmers on the sea-board; and the highly commendable example which we have given above, we trust will stimulate them thoroughly to try these neglected means of enriching their lands. We shall offer further remarks upon this subject in our next number.—*N. Y. Cult.*

WHEAT FLY DRIVEN BY SMOKE.—Mr Jeremiah Stinchfield, of Danvers, informs us that he found the wheat fly very numerous on his wheat a little before sunset; the next day, about noon, he set fire to some brush that was piled up by the side of the wheat, and the wind wafted the smoke in abundance all through the wheat. He afterwards examined the wheat frequently, and did not find any of the flies. He thinks that the smoke must have been the cause of their sudden disappearance. They had already deposited eggs, and the worms have injured his wheat considerably. Perhaps he did not smoke them early enough to save all.—*Yankee Farmer.*

BOILED FLAX SEED.—This is the season of the year when cattle, horses and sheep, should occasionally have a little flax seed boiled in water, and mixed with their food. If they are fed principally on dry food, the flax seed, as well as the liquid from it, is the more necessary.

GOV. HILL'S ADDRESS

To the Merrimac Co. Agr. Society, October 1837.

(Concluded.)

That benefit frequently results from the notions and theories of men who have not been experienced farmers all their lives, is evinced by facts which are sometimes disclosed. Judge Buel of Albany, one of the best, because probably the most scientific practical agriculturist in this country, commenced business as the printer of a village newspaper, at Kingston, N. Y. The late Robert R. Livingston and John Armstrong, who yet lives, were his neighbors: they were both men of observation and science, and owned extensive farms on the Hudson river. They had both been in Europe and had witnessed the agricultural improvements there. Political associations, as early as 1801, 2 and 3, drew him into their acquaintance; they were great men—Mr Buel was a humble mechanic with scarcely the ordinary advantages of his profession. He printed a weekly paper, and did little else and consequently had considerable leisure. The village of Kingston was not then flourishing: in sight of his office window was some half an acre of waste ground not considered worth enclosing. He purchased it for a trifle, and commenced gardening according to the ideas he had imbibed in conversation with his friends Livingston and Armstrong. His more experienced neighbros wondered at his temerity in stepping out of his printing office into a business which they presumed to know much better than he did. In the course of two or three years he showed them such improvements in horticulture and common gardening as the oldest Dutchmen of Esopus had not before seen in that region. Judge Buel removed from Kingston to Albany in 1812, from which time to somewhere about 1820 he conducted with much ability a political newspaper. This he disposed of for a sufficient sum to purchase and commence the cultivation of a tract of about sixty acres, two or three miles out of Albany. This farm I have visited: I found its proprietor in his study with volumes of European publications relating to Agriculture and its improvements, about him. The soil of his farm resembles that of much of the pine land in New Hampshire: it had been considered of so little value that nobody had used it for cultivation. The greater portion of it had become in his hands like a well cultivated garden; and it was in that condition in which I do not doubt that the profits after paying all expenses, afforded its owner quite as good a support as any salaried office in the gift of the country. Judge Buel has brought his land to its highest perfection by the successful application of stimulants or manures exactly adapted to that kind of soil. From the description I have given, it will be perceived that gypsum reacting on lime would have its very best effect on his farm. The farm consisted of about sixty acres, of which only some half a dozen acres was pasture. His stock of horned cattle was principally subsisted in the summer by green feeding in the yard—a small field of lucern cut down daily furnished the greater part of the feed of the cows, which yielded milk in abundance. One source of much profit on this farm was its extensive nursery of fruit trees with which he supplied all the varieties of apple, pear, peach, plum trees, &c. being able to designate in the first shoot the particular kind.

The most gratifying luxury might be found in the fruits which our own soil can produce. The different kinds of apples last the year round; peaches, pears, plums and grapes, delicious when in the season of ripeness, may be preserved for the year. A small space will furnish the gooseberry and currant in abundance, which the good housewife can manufacture into a beverage the most palatable. Our sunken morasses incapable of being turned to the production of hay, may be made to yield the cranberry in abundance, which furnishes a conserve delightful to the taste of the healthy and grateful to the parched tongue of the sick. In the cultivation of most of the artificial fruits adapted to our soil and climate in horticulture, the state of N. Hampshire is yet in its infancy. May we not hope, as the practice of horticulture near our cities continues to spread a knowledge of its benefits, that gentlemen of industry and leisure, who possess the means, will try their hands in introducing the best and most approved methods of gardening?

There are few of our professional men, clergymen, physicians, lawyers or merchants, who would not only benefit their purses, but add to the stamina of their constitutions, by personally devoting a portion of their own time to the cultivation of the soil. There can be no great merit—certainly there cannot be so high satisfaction—in hiring or employing others to do what we may better than not do ourselves. The most hurried professional man cannot, or does not, profitably employ himself in that profession more than eight hours in a day. By a proper economy of time, he might labor on his land or in business connected with it, from two to four hours in a day, without detriment to his health, or neglect to his other business, and have twelve hours left for refreshment and sleep. How much better satisfied with himself would a man be to rise at four or five o'clock in the summer morning, and perform a task in the garden or in the field, than, by lying in bed and dozing the best three hours of the day, to be driven up only by repeated calls? If not for his own benefit, the example to others, to the children whose welfare he desires, to the young who justify their course by that of their seniors, would be invaluable. It may be set down as nearly certain that he cannot fail of success who rises betimes in the morning; and the chance is ten to one that he becomes poor and miserable, who folds his hands to more and a little more sleep after the sun has appeared.

The varieties of soil and climate, if the culture shall be properly adapted to them, can in very few instances be injurious. Even cold seasons would not be so much against us, if we always knew when to meet them. A wise Providence has left these beyond the ken of mortals. It is worthy of remark, however, that an unusually cold season, as that of the few last years, is quite as detrimental to the states south as to those of New England: crops there are as much affected as they are here. I mention this as a reason why a cold year or even a cold succession of years ought not to drive our people either to the West or the South; for after all the forbidding aspect of our severe winters, our backward springs, our frost in the summer, and the arrest of vegetation in early autumn, this is more a land flowing with milk and honey than that which is tempting us away. If the truth could be known in relation to emigrants to new settled countries, it will be discovered that there is scarcely a family who occupied a comfortable farm and dwelling when they left, that has not since heartily repented.

If the easiest of our soil can be brought into proper cultivation, it may be made to yield sustenance for a far greater than the present population. But perhaps the most productive part of our State is that which need not be cultivated at all; the sides of our rough mountains even to their tops are found to be excellent for the rearing of cattle and sheep. Some of the most rocky and uneven towns of the State furnish, in their horned cattle, horses and sheep, a greater profit than other towns which are both fertile and easy of cultivation with the plough. Farmers with their twenty, thirty, and even fifty milch cows secure a profit from their butter and cheese and the aids given to the fattening of swine that cannot fail with the aid of good housewives to bring them wealth. These cows are kept on land which paid for itself and the clearing of the forest in the two or three first years of its improvement.

There are farms in this State at too great an altitude in the mildest seasons to produce a crop of Indian corn. Some of these are the most profitable grazing farms, and turn out the fattest and the largest cattle. These farms are well adapted to sheep. So much has attention been directed to the latter, that the former of late are in the best demand; at this particular time probably the encouragement for rearing the larger cattle is greater than that of sheep. As low as wool has been sold the present season, from 30 to 50 cents to the pound, it is still conceded that the raising and keeping of sheep is a good business for the farmer. Those who pursue either the rearing of sheep or cattle will do well not to change with every depression of their business. Those who continue in the pursuit of one course steadily will find success most certain in the end. As a general rule it may be taken for granted that the best time to manufacture or produce an article of general consumption is that time when the same article has been run to its lowest ebb. It will be found by the time it shall be prepsred for the market, every such article will be in the greatest demand.

At each periodical return of depression in manufactures, commerce and trade, complaints reach our ears that those depending for subsistence on their daily labor must be thrown on the charity of the wealthy or starve. In a country of production like this, no man or woman in health ought to be in a condition of helplessness. There is not a town or village in New Hampshire which has not the means of furnishing, within the distance of a few miles, from its own soil, the essential elements for the whole sustenance of its population. A proper direction and division of labor only are necessary to accomplish the desired object. Look at the poor farms in some of our towns: in many cases on these farms the labor of the more able portion is sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of all the paupers of the town. It might be a good municipal arrangement near all considerable towns and villages that places should be provided for the employment of all such as untoward circumstances shall throw for the time being out of their particular calling: meat and bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked might be furnished and speedily repaid in the earnings of the subject which has found the relief.

Gentlemen, the business of farming, like every other business, must be pursued in earnest to be effectually and usefully pursued. The God of Nature never intended man should be either prosperous or contented without labor. The mere man of leisure who has nothing to do, is the most miserable man on earth. The old man who gives up business—who yields his farm to the care and ownership of his son on the condition that he is to be maintained without labor—is generally far more unhappy after than before his retirement. Every man, so long as he is capable, should manage and control his own business; ten to one, if he place it in the hands of one younger than himself, the favor will be requited in an unkind spirit; or bad management will deprive him who receives the gift of the ability to perform his obligations.

It has been supposed that the soil of this State is not adapted to the production of wheat. The weavel here has attacked and destroyed many early sown fields, and it has done the same in other wheat growing countries. And the late sowed wheat is liable te be injured by rust. Our smooth swells are some of the best of land: here the frost frequently and generally holds off till October sometimes a full month after every thing has been cut down upon the plains and in the vallies. These high swells are peculiarly adapted to oats, and when properly prepared with manure are almost certain to produce wheat. It has been mentioned to me that a farmer in the town of Canterbury (Mr Josiah Haines) this year raised seventy-three bushels of wheat on less than two acres of sowing, which was measured after it was threshed and winnowed. A sample of wheat from the same town has been exhibited this day from the farm of Thomas Ames, Esq. This gentleman has raised 37 1-2 bushels from 126 square rods, a little more than three-fourths of an acre, being at the rate of more than 47 1-2 bushels to the acre. This wheat was sown on the 29th of May: it is of the new kind called the *Black Sea Wheat*, and it is remarkable that this kind of wheat has produced a perfect crop, while the ordinary wheat along side of it has been deficient. The fact is here presented of as large an amount of wheat as ever grew on the like quantity of ground in any part of the fertile West; and, meagre as has been the exhibition this day, the presentation of this one article would pay us for all our trouble in attending on this occasion. A traveller from Saratoga, N. Y. a few days since informed me that he saw more good fields of wheat growing in New Hampshire between this place and Connecticut river than he saw in all the distance between Ballston and Connecticut river. Rich and highly cultivated land, especially if an ingredient of the manure applied be lime, in the high parts of this State will be almost as sure of a crop of wheat as of any thing else.

Indian corn likewise, if the smaller and earlier kinds be planted, will in land that is not frosty, with the proper stimulants, be nearly sure of a crop.

But if Indian corn shall fail us, there are other grains which may be raised in abundance as a substitute, as oats, barley, buckwheat, &c. Indian buckwheat (differing somewhat from the ordinary buckwheat) will yield an abundant crop: it is as heavy as Indian corn, and it is said is worth as much for fattening hogs. On a proper soil, it will produce sixty bushels to the acre—it is well adapted to dry and sandy ground—if well manured, so much the better. It would be well to sow it before the 10th of June. Ten or twelve quarts of seed to the acre is sufficient—the richer the soil and the thinner it is sowed, the more it will produce. It makes excellent cakes; for several of the last days I have morning and evening enjoyed a treat of cakes made from Indian wheat, the seed of which was sowed in the frog ponds in the month of July last.

One cause of the increased prosperity of the farmers of this State has been the great change that has gone over this community in relation to the use of ardent spirits. That change has been brought about by a correct public sentiment, the effect of individual example; those who have clamored and attempted to introduce the temperance question as a party question, in some places though they may have done good, in a majority of cases, have done the cause real injury. The fashion used to be for all to drink, and for all classes to offer as the first civility to visitors and friends, intoxicating drinks. Some had the courage to resist the fashion, and the bad practice became unfashionable. There is an article not yet out of fashion, that out to be expelled respectable society—I mean tobacco, which is not only deleterious, whether in the shape of snuffing, smoking or chewing, as introducing a taste for inebriation, but is really of itself equally injurious to the nervous system and to the constitution as hard drinking. The constant use of common cider from apples several times a day leads as rapidly to drunkenness as the use of the strongest vinous liquors; the daily use of either may well be dispensed with.

You can calculate for yourselves, gentlemen, how much has been saved and how much life has been lengthened by abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks. It is now exceedingly rare to see or hear of a farmer in this State who is either running out his property or ruining his health by the use of alcohol. What is now saved of what was formerly spent, will in the course of twenty years make the whole community rich. Every father of a family cannot do a better service to the cause of temperance than by presenting a constant example of abstinence before his children.

Thus far our attention has been principally directed to the exterior management of the farm.—Turn we now to a no less important part, the economy within doors. As much, if not more depends on what is going on there as on what is doing abroad. In vain does the land produce, if that produce be not preserved after it shall be gathered—if it be not judiciously expended—if it be not applied to its proper objects. Upon a dairy farm, more depends on the management within than the management without. More than this, the due instruction of the daughters of our land in household management, in adapting their education to the business of after life, is of greater consequence than all that is gained at the boarding school abroad. To the credit of most of our farmers' wives it may be said, their daughters are equally well trained in the domestic duties at home as in the manners and accomplishments which make them interesting abroad. Both the sons and daughters of our land, "the strength which supports and the beauty that adorns" our country, received from their mothers those lessons of virtue and religion which preserve the bonds of civilized society, and which point to a brighter world. Without the aid which they have afforded all our labors would have been of little value. The beauty of a fertile cultivated field, its tender plants, its budding flowers and its ripened fruits, may well compare with the states of prattling infancy, of joyful adolescence, of bashful puberty, and of ripened age; but the interest of the latter, relating to "souls perennial which never die," transcends the former as heaven and beings immortal are higher than things terrestrial and perishable with the season that gives them birth. The tribute is due to the females of New England, that they have fashioned our sons and daughters as the population of hardly any other portion of the earth has been fashioned; for where else can we find a people so intelligent, so enterprising, so moral, so humane, so ready to afford relief to the indigent and sick, so ready to protect the helpless, so determined to maintain Liberty and Law, so sure to settle down on correct opinions, so able and capable of governing themselves? Saith the wise man: "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household and a portion to her maidens. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She stretched forth her hands to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. Her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders of the land. She maketh fine linen and selleth it; and delivereth girdles unto the merchant. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed."

To sum up all, our sole dependence is upon that Being "to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid." How ungrateful is man to complain of unfruitful seasons, of drought, and frost, and mildew! Will not the least intelligent admit, that events are ordered for the best good of man—that his calamities and his privations are but blessings in disguise? The time of the earth's greatest apparent prosperity was the time when the sons of earth provoked the greatest degree of Divine wrath.—When the structure of this globe, its animate and inanimate nature, the slight change which would be sufficient to destroy all present animal existence, the manner in which human life is cherished and preserved as in the hollow of the hand of that Almighty Power which balances and regulates all;—when all things are considered, how ungrateful is man that he complains of those more inconsiderable evils that flesh is heir to. Without a blessing from God which man has never deserved, in vain will be all our labors to till the earth. "Let us, then be grateful unto Him and speak good of His name; for the Lord is gracious, His mercy is everlasting, and His Truth endured from generation to generation."

We saw some large apples in the market the other day and had the curiosity to examine some of them—they averaged 11 inches circumference and 1-2 lb. apiece.—*Maine Far.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1838.

☞The Commissioner of Agricultural Survey will address the members of the Legislature and others concerned on the Agricu'ture of the State, this evening, Wednesday, 24th inst. in the Representatives Hall, at 7 o'clock.

EDUCATION.

On Wednesday evening 10th inst Horace Mann, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Education, delivered an address to an assembly of the members of the Legislature and others on the subject of Popular Education. Mr Mann spoke of the power of Education in forming the character; its influence upon individual virtue and happiness; and its connexion with the public welfare; its great consequences upon the present generation: and those, who, in the long line of time, should succeed the present. He pointed out the important objects of public education; the defects or faults but too generally prevalent; and the amendments and improvements practicable and consequently desirable. Of a discourse occupying in its delivery nearly two hours it would be vain to attempt to give any just account in the short space, which we can spare. It was listened too with profound and well-merited attention. Of the justness and truth of its sentiments in the main we entertain a strong conviction; of its pathos and eloquence, and especially its lofty moral tone and bearing, we can only express our delighted admiration. If we should find any fault we should say it was rather too gorgeous and too elaborately beautiful; and in its varied and profuse illustrations resembling those occasional showers of rockets, that are sometimes sent off suddenly at a pyrotechnic exhibition, which for a moment render every object visible and show the depth of the darkness by which we have stood surrounded; but at the same time, flying in every direction, and descending in innumerable exquisitely beautiful forms and colors, leave rather a vague feeling of their splendor, than individual and strong impressions of their shape, their size, their color, or their direction.

The subject of popular education is to no class in the community of more importance than to the farmers.—That all improvements in their art depend on knowledge we shall not undertake to argue. Knowledge lies at the foundation of improvement in any thing and every thing; and in no art or profession more than in agriculture, where almost every branch of human knowledge may be made to have an influence and become subservient to good.

The connection of knowledge and education with the improvement of the art of husbandry and the elevation of the agricultural profession is a large subject, upon which we are unwilling at present to enter, when we have no space to do it even a tithe of justice. But this we remark by the way, that education and knowledge are important to the Farmers, as aiding them in the systematic and intelligent management of their concerns; as exciting a spirit of observation and inquiry which is the essential element in improvement; in giving to the farmers that respectability of standing in the community, which they might claim, as due to this important art of life; as highly desirable in order to attach their children to the profession; and valuable especially as opening resources of innocent and useful recreation and pleasure in the long evenings of winter; and at those other frequently occurring seasons, when the inclemency of the weather puts a stop to out-door labors.

Education is most important in another point of view. In a republican community where our legislators are selected from the mass of the people it will happen, and it is most desirable it should happen, that the agricultural profession will be fully represented and many of our Legislators be taken from the plough. A large number of our laws directly bear upon the agricultural interests. Under these circumstances education and knowledge are essential that they may discharge their civil and legislative duties in an intelligent and useful manner; and that this great Estate should stand at least upon a footing of equality with the other professions, which are commonly so fully and often so ably represented in our legislative assemblies.

But it is idle to attempt to discuss in this brief space the advantages and importance of education and knowledge to the agricultural community. The farmers however are most particularly concerned in the condition of our common schools; because those are the places of education of whose advantages they are most likely to avail themselves, being most accessible, and open at that season of the year, when the labors of the field are intermitted.

We shall close our remarks with a single observation in regard to the nature of education. Education then is not so much concerned in communicating knowledge as in exciting the desire of its attainment and putting its subjects in the way of acquiring it for themselves. Its great object is to show us how and in what manner we may best educate ourselves; so we send an apprentice to a carpenter for example, not that he may at once be employed in building houses but mainly in learning the proper use of the tools and the great rules of the trade. That education therefore is best, which teaches us the best use of our own powers; calls them out; shows us their proper application; makes the exercise of them agreeable and delightful; and by every proper means stimulates and encourages their exertion. Education, when this is made its object, does not cease with our attendance upon school. We carry this impulse with us into our fields. We go on as long as we live in the education of ourselves. In the prosecution of our agricultural labors, our busiest hours are usefully filled up; and the delightful exercise of our minds alleviates and cheers our toils. Nature then every where opens to us her ample and varied pages, eloquent with lessons of wisdom and piety, written in bold and brilliant characters by a divine hand. The mind is then awake to the varied objects, which fill the crowded and mysterious laboratory in which the husbandman finds himself a coworker with an invisible and almighty Providence.—The simplest operations of nature become matters of the most exciting interest and curiosity. The consciousness of intelligence and intellectual power, which then begins to be felt, kindles a self-respect most favorable to moral improvement and elevation and respectability of character. Man recognises in himself the privileged almoner of the divine bounty; and every curious operation in nature in which he is called to assist, the in-gathering of the fruits of the divine beneficence, which seem to be matters of his own spontaneous creation; and the countless and varied testimonials of the divine care and kindness, which crowd upon him in all the varied departments of nature where his labors lie, are all-powerful means of virtue, affecting excitements to piety, and sources of some of the purest and richest pleasures, which man can enjoy this side of heaven.

NE PLUS ULTRA IN TURNIPS.—We have it from a gentleman in whom entire confidence may be placed that he saw a flat turnip raised in Barnstable County this season (1837) which after the tops were cut off, weighed thirtynine pounds.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS.—The Senate of the United States have at length passed the Pro Slavery and Anti-Abolition resolutions with some unimportant modifications; and with the exception of one which is connected with the Annexation of Texas to the United States. This is reserved for discussion when that subject prevents itself alone.

They have since been engaged in discussing the reception of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Vermont of an anti-slavery character. A diversity of opinion on the matter of receiving these resolutions prevails with those even who are opposed to the sentiments expressed in them. That the voice of one of the sovereign states of the confederacy should be refused even a hearing is not an inconsiderable event in our eventful history. By what means the abolition fire can be put out it is not easy for the most sagacious to discover; unless this could be done, all attempts at smothering it will only increase its strength, and it will find its way through the surface in some new place with more violence. It is not easy for persons at a distance from the scene of action to perceive the object of these resolutions, unless it be to overawe public opinion in the free states. The attempt, we apprehend, without meaning to commit ourselves in any measure in the case, will prove, as in every such attempt in the history of mankind, perfectly futile. It could only, we think, have been engendered in minds accustomed to the submission of slaves and familiar with the exercise of despotic power. They might as well attempt to chain the lightning or smother a volcano, as to attempt to arrest by any arbitrary measures the progress of opinion and the right of free discussion in states, where that progress goes on with a daily increasing impetus, and those rights are deemed the essential elements of civil liberty.

In the House discussions have been carried on respecting a doubtful election in Mississippi. The debates have sometimes been mingled with an asperity and vulgarity highly derogatory to the character of gentlemen and statesmen. Legislators should have no passions. They should permit no other feelings to pass over the threshold of the Hall of Debates, than a sacred regard to the honor of their country, and a spirit of entire devotion to its true glory and welfare as coincident with the glory and welfare of mankind and the universal happiness and advancement of human nature.

The arrangements for receiving all the revenue and making all the payments of the United States in specie, and of keeping the public treasure in locked-up vaults and chests is now presented to public consideration; and will occupy the deep attention of the people and of Congress. It must affect strongly all the financial arrangements of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The State Legislature have taken the Banks under their special care; and seem disposed to make a serious matter of it. Many have been found very severely diseased—some have died; and others seem to be given over by the most skilful physicians.—Quackery in this matter will no longer answer. The most thorough treatment alone will save the sound; and as to those who if restored, would not be able to pay the physicians, apothecary's and nurses' fees, it may be a hard sentence, but it would be best to serve them as Napoleon served his incurable prisoners at Jaffa. Why should the sympathies of the community, or in plain language, the purses of the community, be constantly taxed in this way?

THE NORTHERN FRONTIERS.—The disaffected have evacuated Navy, or as some of our contemporaries choose to denominate it, *Knavery Island;* and have restored the cannon and arms, which they had stolen, to the United States. A more unprincipled combination is seldom to be found. Their future movements are not conjectured. If the old proverb be well founded, that 'birds of a feather flock together,' we may next expect to hear of them united with their *virtuous* compatriots, who are struggling for *Liberty* to establish *Slavery* in Texas.

Messrs Editors:—Much valuable information is obtained through the medium of your publication. Will you allow me to call the attention of some of your contributors to the subject of garden walks, arenas, aisles, or whatever they may be called. I would like to know of the best method for constructing garden walks at a *moderate expense.* For the best method, Mr Cushing's at Watertown, I presume would be referred to; his are indeed what every person would like, and there is but one difficulty in the way, that is the expense. If some of your contributors will suggest some method at a *moderate expense,* particularly for the surface that will make a good finish, it will much oblige one of your patrons. L.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 22, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 350 Beef Cattle, 750 Sheep and 30 Swine.

Prices —*Beef Cattle.*—A small advance was effected. We quote a few Extra at $7 00 a $7 25. —First quality at $6 50 a $7 00 .—Second quality $5 75 a 6 25.—Third quality $4 50 a 5 50.

Sheep.—We notice sales at $2 25, $2 75, $3 00, and $3 50. Wethers at $5 00, and $5 50.

Swine.—At retail, 9 for sows and 10 for barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending January 21.

January, 1838.		7 A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	39	48	36	N. W.
Tuesday,	16	24	40	41	S.
Wednesday,	17	42	55	56	S.
Thursday,	18	41	39	47	E.
Friday,	19	32	32	33	N.
Saturday,	20	16	22	18	N. W.
Sunday,	21	15	27	28	E.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.

For sale by the subscriber. The varieties, particularly of the Pears and the Plums were never before so fine, the assortment so complete. Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines, a superior assortment of finest kinds, and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early, this being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful hardy kinds. Splendid Pæonies and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns, 10,000 Buckthorns for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Roses, new and hardy, color fine, it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City without charge.

Address by mail post paid.

Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan, 24, 1838.

WANTED.

A Farmer with a wife to take charge of a farm within 3 miles of Boston—an American—apply to E. Francis, over Suffolk Bank.

Jan. 24, 1837.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

We have just received a case of Chinese Mulberry Seed direct from Canton, that was saved by an experienced hand from the most approved varieties, which we offer for sale, *very low* by the ounce or pound. As the vitality of this seed has been tested by an experienced horticulturalist in this vicinity, we can recommend it with confidence to our customers. As a proof of its goodness we have at our office some of the plants in pots which have been raised this winter from the seed. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. If desired the farm will be sold in lots. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road and Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on one side by Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. One of the stopping places on the rail road is within a few feet of the house. Apply to Gilbert Tufts or

JOSEPH F. TUFTS.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1837

Hale's Horse Power and Threshing Machine.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store: the above machines were highly recommended by the committees at the late fair, and by others who have used them for the last two or three years.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Joseph Breck & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street have for sale, Greene's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle, not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order.

Jan. 1, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best farms, pleasantly situated in the centre of Lancaster, containing ninety four acres of improved land, thirty five of which is interval on the Nashua river, having more than 100 Shagbark Walnuts on the same. The house is large and well finished, having a piazza in front. On the premises are two barns; one, 56 feet long, with a cellar for manure, the other 42 feet, with a large shed, carpenter's shop, and other out buildings. On the place is a thrifty orchard wich produced the last season over 100 barrels of apples. There is also a good assortment of pears plums, &c. For terms apply to Joseph Breck & Co. No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ARTEMAS BARNES.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

The subscriber has taken an office over the American Stationers Company in School Street, where he may be found at the usual hours during the winter months; and where he will be happy to see his agricultural friends from any part of the State, and others who may favor him with a call.

HENRY COLMAN,
Commissioner for Agricultural Survey.

Dec. 27, 1837.

TO BE LET,

For one year, one of the best and pleasantest houses and all other buildings that are necessary for a boarding establishment and Stage and Omnibus concern, in the county of Worcester, in the town of Petersham, famous for the scattering of Captain Daniel Shays, and his companions in arms, to the four winds of the earth, by General Lincoln and his army, the friend and companion of General Washington, the father of our country. The buildings without rent or price, and as many acres of land as are wanted of the first quality, at a fair rent, not to exceed five hundred acres — all the manure to remain on the premises, and more houses if wanted : no person need to apply unless he is fully qualified for suchan establishment. For further information inquire of JOHN CHANDLER, the old Farmer of Boston, the owner, G. A. TRUMBULL, Cashier Gitizens' Bank, Worcester, or Col. JONAS BOSWORTH, Petersham. Possession given on the first day of April next.

Dec. 13.

A TENANT WANTED.

A man of honest, industrious and temperate habits, with a small family and a thorough knowledge of farming, to take charge of a farm within an easy distance of a good market. Terms liberal, and the situation one of permanency if the reasonable expectation of the proprietor can be answered. For farther particulars inquire at this office, or of the proprietor, LEVI S. BARTLETT.

Dec. 20, 1836. Postmaster, Kingston, N. H.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Apples,		barrel	2 00	3 00
Beans, white,		bushel	1 12	1 25
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1.		"	12 50	13 00
prime,		"	10 00	
Beeswax, (American)		pound	26	31
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	40	45
Flax, American,		"		9 12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	2 00	3 50
Flour, Genesee, cash		barrel	8 50	8 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	9 00	9 25
Baltimore, wharf,		"	8 75	9 00
Alexandria,		"		
Grain, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	94	98
southern flat yellow		"	86	88
white,		"	84	87
Rye, northern,		"	1 25	1 30
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	52	55
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			20 00	
Eastern screwed,		"	18 00	20 00
Honey, Cuba		gallon	45	52
Hops, 1st quality		pound	6	7
2d quality		"	4	5
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	11
southern, 1st sort,		"	9	10
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	28	30
do country do.		"	24	25
Baltimore city do.		"	25	27
do. dry hide		"		
New York red, light,		"	20	21
Boston do. slaughter,		"	20	21
do. dry hide,		"	20	21
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	95
Mackerel, No 1, new,		barrel	10 25	10 75
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask		3 25
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	23 00	24 00
clear from other States		"	22 00	23 00
Mess,		"	18 00	19 00
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,		"	87	1 00
Hemp,		"	2 50	2 75
Red Clover, northern,		pound	13	14
Southern Clover,		"	12	13
Tallow, tried,		lb.	12	13
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.		"	41	43
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common		"	33	38
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	42	45
No. 1.		"	37	40
No 2.		"	28	30
No 3.		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,		pound	14	15
southern, and western,		"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,		"	8	10
Poultry,		"	12	14
Butter, (tub)		"	18	22
lump		"	20	25
Eggs,		dozen	25	28
Potatoes, new		bushel	37	40
Cider,		barrel	3 00	3 25

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

Constantly for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse It is hardly necessary to repeat that these ploughs are considered by our practical farmers to be the best ploughs now in use, and continue to stand No. 1 at the Brighton Fair.

Nov. 1, 1837. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINNOWING MILL.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston, Holmes's Winnowing Machine. This article was highly recommended by the committee at the late Fair.

Likewise Springer's Patent Winnowing Machine, a very neat and convenient mill.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Harrison's Patent Corn Sheller. This machine will shell 75 to 80 bushels of corn per day, and is one of the most perfect machines for the purpose ever introduced.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Token and Souvenir for 1838.)

THE FIRESIDE.

'What gift have you brought to your own fireside?"
'T was a mother's voice that spake,—
Without, the tempest doth fiercely chide,
But peace and joy shall within abide;
Oh cherish them for my sake.

A common stock is our happiness here;
Each heart must contribute its mite,
The bliss to swell, or the pain to cheer;
Son and daughter and husband dear,
What will you add to-night?

Then the student-boy from the lettered page
Raised a bright thought-speaking eye;
That knowledge was there which doth gird the sage,
And kindle a flame 'mid the frost of age
With light and majesty.

A blooming girl, like a rose on its stem,
Her bird-like carol poured;
Beauty and music their radiant gem
Shook from their sparkling diadem,
To swell the the treasure-board.

Then a pale, sick child her guerdon brough',
'Twas the smile of patient trust,
For stern disease had a moral wrought,
And patient and pure was her chastened thought,
As a pearl by the rude sea nursed.

A fair babe woke in its cradle bed,
And clung to its mother's breast,
But soon to the knee of its sire it sped;
Love was its gift, and the angels said
That the baby's gift was best:

Then the father he spoke, with a grateful air,
Of the God whom his youth had known;
And the mother's sigh of tender care,
Went up in the shape of winged prayer,
And was heard before the throne.

(For the N. E. Farmer.)

Copy of a letter from Joseph W. Atkinson, Esq., of North Carolina, to William Prince & Sons, proprietors of the Nurseries at Flushing, dated

January 11th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of 26th December requesting me to make you acquainted with my success with the Morus Multicaulis, is before me.

The 2000 plants which we purchased from you in November 1836, were set out in April 1837, in ordinary soil, from which we have 10,000 plants of from five to six feet high. We have another nursery, the soil of which is *richer* than the one we set the plants in we purchased from you. The plants in this nursery are from seven to nine feet high. Our trees are standing in the nurseries without any protection, and have not received any injury from the frost, with the exception of some few buds near the end of the limbs, which did not have time to ripen. *Experience has established the following facts* touching the growing of the morus Multicaulis in N. C.: that either from layers or cuttings, they will reach a height of from five to nine feet in one summer, agreeable to the quality of the soil: that it is not necessary to move them from the *nursery*, nor to protect them in any way during winter: that those planted in a richer soil may be slightly injured by the frost, in consequence of their growing later in the fall; while those planted on poorer soil will mature sooner and receive no injury: that any person desirous of raising the morus multicaulis for the purpose of feeding the silkworm, may, from a small quantity of cuttings, produce any quantity they may stand in need of, in a few years, with as little attention as they could raise a crop of corn.

THE HAPPY MINER.

'There's danger in the mines, old man,' I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of the immense vault, absorbed in meditation,—'it must be a fearful life.'

The old man looked at me with a steadfast but somewhat vacant stare, and then in half-broken sentences he uttered, "Danger, where is there not on earth, or beneath it, in the mountain, or in the valley, on the ocean, or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot—where is there not danger?—where has death not left some token of his presence?'

'True,' I replied,' 'but the vicissitudes of life are various; the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulph him; the hunter seeks death in the wild woods; and the soldier in the battle field; and the miner knows not but the spot where he now stands, to-morrow may be his tomb.'

'It is so indeed,' replied the old man, 'we find death in the means we seek to perpetuate life; 'tis a strange riddle; who shall solve it?'

'Have you long followed this occupation?'—I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's manner.

'From a boy. I drew my first breath in the mines, I shall yield it up in their gloom.'

'You have seen some of the vicissitudes,' said I, 'to which you have just now alluded.'

'Yes,' he replied, with a faltering voice 'I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me, and called me father. They were sturdy striplings! Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me, so proud in their strength, and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chasteneth the proud heart. Where are they now? I saw the youngest, he was the dearest of the flock; his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him, crushed at my feet a bleeding mass. We were together; so near that his hot blood sprung up into my face. Molten lead had been less lasting than those fearful drops. One moment, and his light laugh was in my ears; the next, and the large mass came; there was no cry; no look of terror; but the transition to eternity was as the lightning's flash; and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was an awful moment; but time that changeth all things, brought relief; and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They too were taken from me; side by side they died, not like their brother; but the fire damp caught their breath, and left them scorched and lifeless. They brought them home to the old man, his fair jewels; than whom earth's richest treasures in his sight had no price; and told him he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree, that the old plant should thus survive the stripling things it should, and for whom it would have died a thousand times. Is it surprising that I should wish to die in the mine?'

'You have indeed,' I replied, 'drank of affliction. Whence did you derive consolation?'

The old man looked up; 'from Heaven; God gave and he hath taken away, blessed be his name.' I bowed my head to the miner's pious prayer, and the old man passed on.

An amiable youth was lamenting the death of a most affectionate parent; his companions endeavored to console him by the reflection that he had always behaved to the deceased with duty, tenderness and respect. "So I thought," replied the youth, "whilst my parent was living; but now I recollect with pain and sorrow many instances of disobedience and neglect, for which, alas! it is too late to make any atonement."

If a youth may have such feelings in the recollection of his conduct to his earthly parents, (and who of us has not?) what should be our self-reproach when we remember how much more frequently we have offended our Heavenly Father, and with how much fewer returns of affection.—*Youth's Friend.*

ABOU BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGEL.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold:
And to the presence in the room he said,
'What writest thou?' The vision rais'd its head,
And, with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answer'd, 'The names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so;'
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, 'I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great wakening light,
And shew'd the names whom love of God hath bless'd,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

A PURE HEART.

Oh, happy as the day is long,
Come rain, come shine, we hear thy song;
All to thyself thou hast thy tune,
When those who love to hear are gone.

Thy pleasant thoughts are with thee still,
They quickly come when thou dost will;
And, self-amused, thou 'st never known,
What 't is to be left all alone.

Oh lovely child so bright and free,
Must this cold world e'er narrow thee?
No—thou may'st live an endless youth,
If thou wilt early love the truth.

Then shrink from nothing but the wrong,
So thou shalt never want a song;
Sweet thoughts will ev'n unbidden start
While thou dost keep a simple heart.

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